

## SEDALIA BAZOO

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J. WEST GOODWIN,  
Sedalia, Mo.

## WEEKLY BAZOO.

SEDALIA, Mo.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1884.

## ST. PATRICK.

Yesterday, March 17, was St. Patrick's day, a day dear to the heart of every Irishman all over the world. St. Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. To him is ascribed more virtues than any other saint on the calendar. Patrick (Latin, Patricus) was born, it is supposed by some, at Bonavens Taberniae, in 373. Others say his birthplace was Kilpatrick, Scotland, and fix the time at 372 or 373. He died at Down, County Ulster, Ireland, March 17, 493, or 495. The name Patricus was bestowed on him in Rome by Pope Celestine; his former name being Succath.

The following article from the pen of an able ecclesiastical-biographical writer (Amer. Cy. vol. XIII.) will be of interest as giving some light on the life and character of this noted personage.

"At the age of 16 he was carried captive to Ireland by a band of marauders, but after six months escaped to Scotland. Carried off a second time, and again escaping, he resolved to become a missionary to the Irish, was ordained in Scotland, and after a long preparation was consecrated bishop. Having previously, according to some accounts visited Gaul and perhaps Italy, he passed over to his chosen field of labor about 432, and preached the gospel with such extraordinary effect that, although absolutely not the first to introduce christianity into that country, he has always received the credit of its general conversion. He baptized the kings of Dublin and Munster and seven sons of the king of Connaught, with the greater part of their subjects, and before his death had converted almost the whole island to the faith. St. Bernard testifies that he fixed his metropolitan see at Armagh, and it appears that he appointed several other bishops, with whom he held councils to settle the discipline of the church. He is said in his old age to have written his 'Confession,' but its authenticity is considered doubtful by many. Patrick devoted the lands bestowed on him to the foundation of churches, of cloisters for both sexes, and of numerous monastic schools, which flourished during the next three centuries. He was also zealous for the suppression of slavery, which was one of the great incentives to the piratical expeditions so frequent in his day."

## INFIDELITY.

The utter hopelessness and helplessness in which humanity is left by infidelity, is very fitly expressed in the following beautiful language of Dr. Lorimer, in his reply to Ingersoll's new lecture:

If we are in sorrow, it has no comfort; if we are in perplexity, it has no message; if we are in sin it has no deliverance; if we are in darkness, it has no light. The virtue it preaches, is without foundation; the heroism it inculcates, is without inducement; and the immorality it whispers is without evidence.

Its loftiest sentiments are borrowed from the religion it affects to despise; the liberty which it claims to champion, it has sacrificed but little to secure, and the sweetest charities it commends, it has done nothing to establish. The garland eloquence wherewith it clothes itself, is the adornment of a corpse; every flower sheathes a worm in its bosom, and every breath of fragrance is mingled with death. Its oratory smells of the tomb, and the symbol of its hope is an eyeless, tongueless skull.

grinning in mocking insolence at everything that dignifies and ennobles life. It brings no benediction—it pronounces no benediction—but casts it, baneful shadow on all that is fair and sacred. From its cold lips there comes no grand and rounded full 'Yes,' to match its piercing, blighting and destroying 'Nay.' It is simply a huge negation, seeking with one hand to stop the mouth of religion, and with the other to write on human aspirations a bitter and derisive 'No.' It has no gospel salvation even for this world, but only an evangel of destruction. Let us, then, turn from it, and proclaim Him in whom is life, and who came 'that we might have life, and have it more abundantly. Let us, in realizing the insufficiency of all others, repeat to those who ask, 'What must we do to be saved? Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.' Saved from sin, saved from despair, saved from uselessness and misery, and saved forever more in the kingdom of His glory.

It was a genuine tragedy they had in the San Antonio theatre. The pistols were loaded with bullets, and the actors were in deadly earnest. The acting, however, was in the dress circle, and not on the stage, and the audience, instead of enjoying the spectacle, made a break for the street. As a rule desperadoes select innocent and respectable persons for their victims, but this time they were good enough to kill each other.

The newspaper copyright bill of Mr. Watterson has developed, through the cross-examination of that gentleman, so many intricacies that, there is scarcely a hope that it will become a law. The objects to be attained by the bill are certainly good, but they are exceedingly difficult.

There will probably be a row about the distribution of the reward for the capture of Tiller. The trunk man and his clerk think they are entitled to the whole of the reward, while the police and detectives claim a share, as usual.

An insane man out in Kansas imagines that women and ghosts are always following him and tormenting him. A man stands a poor chance when the ghosts stand in with the women, and form such a tormenting combination.

St. Louis is determined not to allow Sedalia to eclipse her. The Globe-Democrat in the absence of a real mesmerist gives its readers a column notice of a mesmerist performance of Professor Keady in Philadelphia.

The promptness with which Dieterich was captured is refreshing, after the long chase after Tiller. Dieterich was lame and of course could not run like Tiller.

Tiller ought to get out of the mess he is in on the insanity dodge. Any man who would tumble a valise full of money around in the careless manner he did, must certainly have been crazy.

Osman Digna is not drinking the blood of his enemies to any very filling extent. It is a great mistake to make out a bill of fare before you ascertain what is in the larder.

The Kansas cattle disease is reported in Adair county. The only way to prevent the spread of this disease is to establish a rigid quarantine against the sick cattle.

The Chronicle of St. Louis has been "scooping" the Post-Dispatch very badly recently. The Chronicle is justly entitled to blow its bazoo on the fact.

Matt Lewis, the wife murderer, who was hanged in St. Louis Friday morning, expected to go straight to heaven and meet his wife.

Henry Ward Beecher says that the angels hold their noses when they look down upon a Wall Street man.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Consumption, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by Bard & Miller.

## CACTUS CHRONICLES.

## An Interesting Letter From Mexico—The Garden of America.

## The Land of Sweet Flowers, Beauty, Health and Wealth.

CERO DE MERCADO, March 10, '84.

ED. BAZOO:—I do not know as this will interest any of your readers. I leave it to you to judge of that and publish if you will.

Very few of your people there have a realizing sense of the future greatness of our sister republic. Torn and ruptured as she has been for long years past by internal revolutions and seditious of all kinds, and

IGNORANT OF WHAT A MAGNIFICENT HERITAGE THEY ARE HEIRS TO, the Mexican people are now but just beginning to realize in part of what a great future there is before them. The opening of their magnificent domain by railroads which are now being pushed forward by such energetic strides, is beginning to show them the almost inexhaustible wealth they have in their mines alone of almost every conceivable kind. Gold, silver, tin, iron, copper, zinc, quicksilver, alabaster, guano, saltpetre, marbles, porphyries and rare varieties of precious and building stones abound in almost endless and undeveloped stores.

The "Vita Grande" mine, near the city of Zacatecas, has yielded more than 600,000,000 taken out in the primitive way, by man and mule power, and is now considered one of the richest mines of the world, being only partially developed up to this time. Over five-ninths of the silver heretofore mined for all ages past has been from the republic of Mexico. Tin is now being mined in the state of Durango in inexhaustible quantities, and within two miles of the capital of the same state, the "Cerro de Mercado," or Iron mountain, has iron ore enough in sight without mining, and of a quality superior to any known, to supply the world for generations to come. It would take too much time and space to enumerate even an approximate part of all the numerous mines of all kinds, which so far, with very few exceptions, have been worked only in the most primitive manner.

The wealth of her mines alone is not all Mexico has for her future greatness and prosperity. Every product of our own country can be produced from the prolific soil of the republic and many others indigenous to that climate: coffee, cocoa, indigo, the India rubber tree, vanilla, cochineal, malagony, ebony, rosewood, salts of different kinds, vegetable waxes and medicinal gums, chinchona bark, pulque agave, or paper fibre, and many kinds of vegetable dyes, nuts, oils of commerce and for the table, fine cabinet woods, and every variety of growth known to the temperate and torrid zones.

Coal fields of great extent are being opened up by the building of railroads and otherwise. There are immense forests of timber of all kinds.

The climate of Mexico furnishes to the inhabitant almost any kind he may wish. The various plateaus give all degrees of heat or cold that may be desired. Manufacturing under the protective tariff of Mexico gives to the few manufacturers great advantage, and their establishments yield immense profits. Cheap labor, every facility needed, and an unlimited market at their very doors at almost fabulous prices, will insure great profits for years to come.

Every inducement is held out by the government for foreign capital to work mines, to build all kinds of manufactories, to cultivate the soil, to build railroads, and the opening up of the great variety of industries by which they expect to develop the republic to a point of prosperity and wealth of which they will be proud. The emigration to Mexico is but just beginning from the United States; it is increasing every day, and the influence of energy and capital is already making itself felt in various parts, more especially in the central and northern states. Already you can see in many cities and mining villages the hardy, resolute American, in different enterprises, busy, jostling, pushing ahead with all his native energy. And the Mexican himself is beginning to be imbued with the spirit of progress. 'Tis a wonderfully rich and fruitful land, and opening up, as it is now, by the various railroads, must in a very short time reach a stage of prosperity and wealth that will be worthy of the great natural facilities that it has been blessed with.

## Filling the Flour Barrel.

New York Sun.

A down-town flour dealer was pasting a gaudy label on the head of a flour barrel when a young man stopped by his side to watch the operation. As the dealer gave the label a parting wipe he straightened up, paste brush in hand, and looking sidewise at the label, said: "It is easier to fill a barrel with flour than to paste on the label."

The young man looked astonished, and, seeing that, the dealer asked: "How do you suppose barrels are filled with flour?"

Shoveled in with a scoop.

That's where you are wrong. There is a flour packing machine. It would be impossible to pack a barrel of flour by weight in the common flour barrel, using only a scoop. The flour packer consists of an upright shaft suspended several feet above the floor. On the lower end is a screw like a propeller wheel, or more like the cutting blade of a post-hole auger. A tube of iron about as large as the inside of a barrel is suspended around the vertical shaft, so that the bottom of the tube is on a level with the lower end of the shaft. The barrel is placed on a platform below the tube, and the platform and barrel are raised by coiled springs working on a shaft that

winds up small chains until the bottom of the barrel reaches the bottom of the tube. The flour is fed into the tube from a hopper, the screw revolves by steam, pressing the flour against the bottom of the barrel. As the barrel fills it is forced away from the screw. The tension of the coiled spring is arranged to overcome the weight of the flour, and thus the flour is forced into the barrel under an even pressure from top to bottom.

How long does it take to fill a barrel?

About as long as it would take you to wink. Sacks are filled in the same way. Small tubes, according to the size of the sacks, are used, and the coiled spring is adjusted to suit large and small sacks. There are several different styles, but they all cost the flour packer \$100 each.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by Bard & Miller.

## JEFFERSON CITY.

## The Fatal Foot and Mouth Disease at Kirksville—Minor Items.

Special to the Bazaar.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 15. Auditor Walker received a letter yesterday from Mr. T. C. Campbell, president of the Exchange bank at Kirksville, Mo., in which he informed him that the foot and mouth disease had broken out among the cattle in that section of the state. Mr. Campbell also desired to know if there were any laws bearing on the subject, and also what the best treatment for the dread disease was. Judge Walker, in reply, sent the subjoined letter:

JEFFERSON CITY, March 14, 1884.

THOS. C. CAMPBELL, Esq., Kirksville, Mo.: DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of yesterday, permit me to say: This disease is not only very contagious, but also very fatal to herds and flocks attacked by it; and the most prompt and vigorous means should be immediately adopted by all citizens, but especially by those owning or managing herds or flocks in the infected neighborhood, to prevent its spread.

Prompt and effective means should at once be adopted to isolate all infected and exposed animals, to prevent the possibility of their coming in contact with other animals. In cases where the disease is fully developed, in its malignant form (especially in the mouth) the safest method is to kill the animal and burn the entire carcass, thus destroying the germs of the disease.

All feed lots and stables occupied by diseased animals should be immediately and vigorously quarantined against. It will doubtless be the pleasure as it is the duty of every citizen to heartily and promptly aid in the work of eradicating such a terrible disease. It has assumed such threatening proportions in our sister state of Kansas that Governor Glick, I see, has issued a proclamation convening the legislature in a special session to devise legal measures for preventing its spread. I hope, however, the citizens of Adair county, or any others which may be visited by the maldy, will cheerfully and promptly aid in eradicating it where it exists and prevent its further spread. Sections 4360-61-63, Article 2, Chapter 37, Revised Statutes of 1879 are the only available sections of our statutes of which I am aware, should a resort to compulsory process become necessary.

The body of the negro, Matt Lewis, who was hanged in St. Louis yesterday, arrived in this city to-day and was taken charge of by his relatives who will bury it to-morrow in the cemetery of the colored church.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The following proceedings were had to-day:

McCarty vs. Travelers' Insurance company; continuance set aside and dismissal filed.

The charges against J. W. Scott, United States commissioner at Lebanon, Mo., for irregularity in binding prisoners over, were dismissed.

L. D. Burns was appointed United States commissioner for the eastern division of the western district of Missouri.

All cases undisposed of continued until the next term.

Adjourned.

The secretary of state issued a certificate of incorporation to the Lewiston Creamery association, of Lewiston, Lewis county, capital stock \$4,000, one half paid up. The officers of the association are, Robert S. Briscoe, president; N. R. Hale, vice-president; Thomas W. Amerman, secretary, and Wm. J. Humphrey, manager, also to the Hartley Banking company, of Jericho, Cedar county; capital stock, \$11,090, one half paid up. Board of directors for the first year: A. J. M. Pyle, J. M. B. Lay, J. H. Shumate, Dr. J. P. Brashear and W. T. Martin.

Certificate of increase of capital stock of the Tribune company, of St. Louis, from \$14,000 to \$50,000, was also filed with the secretary.

Certificate of incorporation to the Western Distilling company, of St. Louis; capital stock, \$15,000, one-half paid up. The incorporators are Abraham C. Steibel, Barabette Dreyfus and Alphonse Dreyfus, all citizens of St. Louis.

Ely's Cream Balm cured me of catarrh of many years standing—restored my sense of smell. For colds in the head it works like magic.—E. H. Sherwood. National State bank, Elizabeth, N. J. [Easy to use. See adv.]

For several years I was troubled with catarrh, have tried many remedies. Ely's Cream Balm has proved the cure desired. I believe it is the only cure.—L. B. Coburn, Hardware Merchant, Towanda, Pa. (See adv't.)

I had suffered from Catarrh for ten years; the pain would be so severe that I was obliged to send for a doctor. I had entirely lost sense of smell. Ely's Cream Balm has worked a miracle.—C. S. Halley, Binghamton, N. Y.

Ely's cream balm has cured me of Catarrh. Was afflicted ten years. I tried almost every remedy recommended, none proved effective and thorough.—S. K. Aiken, wholesaler of shoes, 143, Federal street, Boston, Mass.

## HOT SPRINGS LETTER.

## The Mayor Sent to Jail for Contempt of Court—Great Influx of Visitors.

Correspondence of the Bazaar.

HOT SPRINGS, March 13. MR. EDITOR:—The world-renowned Hot Spring is a hot place. This morning we had the mayor before the city register for violating an ordinance of the city. He was tried, convicted and fined and then he tried to whip the city attorney in the presence of the court. The attorney got the best of the fight and the register sent the mayor to jail for contempt of court.

He now languishes in durance vile with a sore head also. It's a hard lot for the mayor, but he is the last of the gambling fraternity by whom he was elected. The citizens' committee have run the whole outfit over to Little Rock. It nearly depopulated the city, most of the early settlers being required to leave, and it has nearly ruined business. Indeed a very large and flourishing branch of business is nearly stopped and many hard working employees thrown out of labor, but it has rather helped the hotels and bathing establishments. There never

was such an influx of visitors as now. Hotels and boarding houses, and their number is legion, are overrun, and fresh arrivals are sleeping on cots and stair-steps. They come here from everywhere—from Maine to Calif rnia—but young men largely predominate. Large, fine looking fellows, without a care on their minds or trouble on their consciences, drink meekly of hot water and are par-boiled once every day. This patience is remarkable for young people.

Occasionally we see an old man limping with rheumatism or paralysis, and a great many ladies. The water and baths are said to be very fine for some diseases peculiar to their sex.

The remarkable thing to me here is the hotels. They are built four or five stories high, one addition after another, until the rear climbs way up the sides of the mountain and the front embraces a half dozen streets, and all "chuck" full of people paying from \$15 to \$25 a week, and all thinking they are happy.

My hotel has a wansard roof in which we sleep and we swing out a two inch rope every night, but it is about six stories to the streets and about six balconies and porches intervene, and we sleep very securely, having perfect faith in the rope. The principal business here is, of course, bathing—I mean outside of keeping hotels and boarding houses. A few people employ themselves in keeping saloons and a few practice medicine but the population follow bathing principally. They commence at 7 o'clock a. m., and close promptly at 6 o'clock. The keepers of the bath houses and the employees reap large profits, but it is all at the expense of the bathers. When not engaged in bathing they eat and walk, and then eat again, and the eating time never comes so often. The hot water and the doing nothing creates a grand appetite.

The first day our party arrived we climbed the highest mountain. The view was splendid, but one trip was entirely satisfying.

Quite a delegation of Sedalia people are here. Col. Jaynes, J. H. Doyle, J. H. McConnell and son, Rev. A. W. Nesbet and his father, from Callaway county, John Montgomery, Dr. J. S. Rogers, Mrs. Parkes, Nick Hall, and many others.

The weather is warm and pleasant, the bright sunny days are making the buds open out and the flowers bloom, but it don't stir any farmers. There are none in this part of Arkansas, except those who haul in wood and sell "specimens," crystals, etc. The people get their provisions of every sort, except game, from Kansas City. Game is abundant and we found deer, turkey, ducks, quail, woodcock and jacksnipe in the market. Fish are scarce. I can only account for this by the price the lively stables charge for a hack or a trip to rivers. This probably deters all amateurs from fishing often. Still we get good fare at the hotels. The guests would not come if they were not well fed.

Altogether Hot Springs is a very pleasant place and if you should have a stroke of paralysis, I'd take pleasure in recommending you to my doctor and my landlord.

## BENTON BRIEFS.

COLE CAMP, March 15.

—Farmers are busy preparing for their spring work

—Messrs. Mahnkne & Kieffer have built a large addition to their store.

—The school board have engaged Prof. Alexander Potter as teacher of the summer school, which will commence on March 31. The selection is a good one, as Mr. Potter is a teacher of large experience.

—Miss Lilly Gilliam, one of Cole Camp's belles, has gone to Sedalia, where she will remain about four months, during which time she will graduate as a teacher of music. Miss Gilliam has an excellent voice and is a good pianist. She will undoubtedly excel.

## A NEW DEPARTURE.

## Singing Hymns While They Kneel.

N. Y. Sun.

Episcopalians who visit St. George's Church in Stuyvesant square have been surprised to find that some of the hymns of the services are sung while the congregation remain kneeling after their prayers.

Some of the congregation, said Rector W. S. Rainsford recently, are still surprised that I have introduced this custom. I have done it because I want to make our worship heartier and more appropriate. We don't want to follow always the dull uniformity that it was once thought must be adhered to. That notion is exploded. I have asked the Bishop about the new plan, and he has assured me that it is perfectly legal and proper. Moreover, there are hymns in the service that speak of kneeling before God. How absurd it is to sing these standing up.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## Money Market.

New York, March 15.

MONEY—Easy at 1 1/2 per cent.; closing offered at 1 1/2 per cent.  
 PRIME PAPER—4 1/2 per cent.  
 STERLING EXCHANGE—Steady at \$4 86 1/2; demand, \$4 86 1/2.

Bonds—  
 U. S. 4s.....101 1/2  
 U. S. 5s.....102 1/2  
 U. S. 6s.....103 1/2  
 U. S. 7s.....104 1/2  
 U. S. 8s.....105 1/2  
 U. S. 9s.....106 1/2  
 U. S. 10s.....107 1/2  
 U. S. 11s.....108 1/2  
 U. S. 12s.....109 1/2  
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